

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance--
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

FRANCIS C. HILLMAN, MFG. CO. & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESCUE WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPLENDID THE PRETENT."—Washington.

VOL. L.

NO. 44.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION AT PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a Pluries Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Friday the 20th of September next,

at ten o'clock, A.M., on the premises,

MANSION FARM,

Or, Home Place, of Frederick Shultz, deceased, a large and valuable Tract of Patented Land, situated in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Myers, Samuel Holloman, Jacob Pinter, Esq., and others; having the Big Conewago Creek on the South side; lying half a mile from Myers' Mill, and one mile from New Chester (or Pinckton) containing

233 A. C. & C. S.

more or less, of good quality Big Conewago land; about 40 Acres of which are covered with first rate Timber, and about 30 Acres of good Meadow; the balance cleared, and in good state of cultivation.

The improvements are Double two-story

BRICK MANSION HOUSE, with a Brick Kitchen, a large Double Barn, Larder, and other necessary Out-buildings;

also a well of most excellent water in the Kitchen door, and a fine, never failing spring of water convenient to the House, with a good Spring-house.

There is also on the Farm a two story

Weatherboarded Tenant House,

and Stable, with a spring of water near the house.

There are on the premises

TENNESSE ORCHARDS,

of full ripe kinds of choice Fruits.

They will be sold in two Tracts, if it is desired.

For further description, and more detail, see my personal advertisement, which will be shown the premises at any time previous to the day of sale, by Mr. Peter Bollerger, the present Tenant.

A good and sufficient title will be given and possession on the first day of April, 1851.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN SCHILL, Attorney.

DAVID SCHILL, Clerk.

Aug. 26.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday the 20th of September next,

at 10 o'clock, A.M., on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND, containing about 233 Acres.

late the Estate of JOHN CARSON, son, deceased, late part in Menallen and part in Butler townships, one mile north of Dutcher's Mill, adjoining lands of John Miller, Benjamin Wierman, Abram Staybaugh and others. The improvements are three

DWELLING HOUSES, Double Log Barn, Stable, and other Out-buildings; a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP

of choice Fruits; a sufficient supply of Timber and Meadow.

The Tract will be divided into two parts, and sold separately, or together, as may suit purchasers.

Any person desirous of purchasing can be shown the same, by calling on Uriah or Henry Carson, residing thereon.

The terms will be made known on day of sale by the subscribers.

JOHN CONRAD,

URIAH CARSON,

HENRY CARSON,

For the heirs,

Aug. 12.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANCE of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 21st of September next,

at 1 o'clock, P.M., on the premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

late the Estate of George Deamer, deceased,

situate in Butler township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Galbreath, Daniel Markley, Bender's Church, and others, containing

132 Acres,

more or less, of PATENTED LAND, of which about 30 Acres are in Timber; a large proportion of excellent Meadow, the whole in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are

a two-story weatherboarded

LOG HOUSE,

with a Log Kitchen, large Brick Back Barn with Sheds, large Waggon-horse Barn attached to the Barn, a Spring-house, and other Out-buildings; a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP

in the rear of the Kitchen, a well of water in the rear end of the place, near the house. There is also on the Farm a good

STOCKS AND ORCHARDS,

of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, &c. &c.

Part of the Farm has been leased for the last three years.

Any person desirous of viewing the property will be shown the same by the subscriber, residing thereon, or by the tenant, Daniel Miller.

The Attendance will be given, and terms made known on day of sale.

MICHAEL DUFFICK, Attorney.

By the Court-H. D. Dinsmore, Clerk.

Sept. 2.

STRAY HELPER.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Butler township, Adams county, about the beginning of Augt.

A Black Heifer,

about a year old, with white hair on the head, and a white stripe on the back.

The owner is requested to come forward, pay

property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB B. TROSSEY,

Aug. 2.

STRAY COW AND CALF.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Butler township, about the middle of August.

A COW AND CALF,

both red and white--to earn milk.

The cow is supposed to be about 12

years of age--the calf 10 months.

When it came it was supposed to be

poor, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

Aug. 2.

WORK BOXES

for the Ladies, for sale by

KELLER KURTZ,

June 17.

At the office of

MARCUS SAMSON

John Yahnstock's

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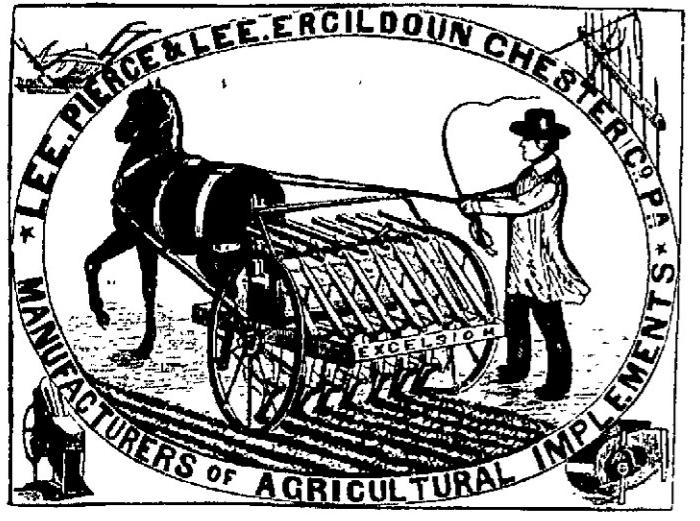
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John Yahnstock's

Sept. 2.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are building 200 of the above Machines, to which they have added important improvements, which give them decided advantage over those of last season. The Machines are built of good material, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

The following are a few of the many who have purchased and have in use the above Machine.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Peter Diehl, John S. Sadler, Warner Townsend, Abraham Waybright, William Wright, John Mairin, William Bonner, M. Trostle, J. S. Crawford, Enoch Leiferer, J. Hunter, John Musselman, Jr., Amos Leiferer, John Hale, David Myers, Andrew Marshall, John Eichholz, J. L. Latshaw, John Culpe, Michael Herring, David Wozniak, J. Y. Bushey, John Tudor, John Diehl,

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

LEE, PIERCE & LEE.

Ercildoun, Pa., Chester County, Pa.

One of the improved Machines will be exhibited in Gettysburg during August Court.

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CAUTION.

All persons are hereby warned against infringing in any manner upon the Machines under the penalties of the law made and provided therefore. That persons may have no difficulty in deciding upon those that are infringements, we publish an extract from our claim, from which it will be seen that all those Drills now in the market, which have been attached to them one or more "levers" for the purpose of raising the seed tube, and stopping the seed at one and the same operation, are direct infringements, and will be treated as such.

The following is an extract from the claim of the Original Patentee whose rights are being violated: 1st. The simultaneous throwing into or out of operation by the movement of a lever or other mechanical equivalent or device, each seed cylinder and its respective Drill or Seed Tube, for the purpose of sowing, with any number of Hoppers and Drills that may be required in sowing point or other irregular shaped land, without stopping the animal or animals attached to the Machine. Not intending to limit ourselves to the particular construction herein described and represented in the annexed drawing, but to vary the same in any way that we may deem proper, so that the before described results are effected by means substantially the same as those described in the foregoing specification.

Aug. 5.

FRESH ARRIVAL! Groceries, Queensware, &c.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

HAS returned from the City with an increased and well selected assortment of GROCERIES of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, Rice, Spices, Salt, &c., which he will sell at prices that can't be beat any where. Also, the fullest and best assortment of QUEENSWARE, ever opened in this market, to which he invites the attention of purchasers, as also to the large assortment of Goods of almost infinite variety, with the assurance that they cannot be beat, either in quality, variety or cheapness. REMEMBER, the place to secure Bargains is at HAMERSLY'S, Northwest Corner of the Diamond.

April 8.

Clothing Emporium.

A GENERAL assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, for Gentlemen and Boys. A complete suit, Coat, Pants and Vest, from \$1.50 to \$30, at the always cheap JEW'S CORNER.

April 22.

A LARGE and full assortment of NAILS, LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, GLASS &c. Persons building can be supplied at the lowest prices at JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S.

June 10.

TABLE CUTLERY.

A FULL and excellent assortment of Common and superior TABLE CUTLERY SPOONS, &c. for sale at HAMERSLY'S.

April 22.

A KELLER KURTZ has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Brother's Nonpareil Honey Dew Cavendish TOBACCO, to which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store a large variety of superior SEGARS.

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 1.

A LWN, a new article, not to be surpassed in pattern, quality, or for cheapness, for sale at the Cheap Store of A.B.M. ARNOLD.

April 22.

A MOUSEHOUSE, DUDLEY & FOSTER, AN VILS, also COLTER KEY VICES, for sale very cheap. JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

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KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

June 10.

GROCERIES.

JUST arrived, a lot of Groceries, first quality.

Call and get them at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

April 1.

GUM SHOES.

A large lot first-rate Gum Shoes just arrived at KELLER KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

KELLER KURTZ.

GENERAL assortment of PLANES, and PLANE IRONS, can be found at

JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S.

Hardware!

W. HAMERSLY has just opened a large W. assortment of HARDWARE, such as Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Forks, Grass and Gravel Scythes; Axes, Hatchets, Chains, Traces, Curry-combs, Cards, &c. in which he invites the attention of Farmers and others.

April 8.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LFACAS, assorted colors, Linen, Lustres, Bombezzines, Embroidered Cashemires, together with a splendid assortment of Fancy and Plain SKIRTS, all suitable for the season; the cheapest ever offered in Gettysburg. He invites the Ladies to call and examine his stock, as he desires satisfied that no house in the Borough can offer the same inducements to the ladies as is offered at the Cheap Corner of KURTZ'S.

April 22.

Glass Ware, Plain & Fancy.

W. HAMERSLY invites the attention of the Ladies to his superior assortment of GLASS WARE, warranted to be of genuine Eastern manufacture, and embossed plain and fancy Front Dishes, Preserve and Butter Dishes, Tombolles, or best crooked Glass, &c. Call and see the assortment.

April 22.

Table Covers.

WOOL & Cotton TABLE COVERS, cheap

for sale at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

May 30.

ADNO'S WRITING FLUID

for sale at KELLER KURTZ.

June 17.

Table Cover.

WOOL & Cotton TABLE COVERS, cheap

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May 30.

ADNO'S WRITING FLUID

for sale at KELLER KURTZ.

June 17.

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.

It is singular, and yet true, how the few AR-

NOLD can sell his GOODS of all kinds so much CHEAPER than his neighbors; and yet, when the truth is known, that he purchases entirely for CASH, the question is soon solved.

Call and test the truth of the universal saying, and save your money! Quick sales and small profits is the motto at the cheap JEW'S CORNER.

April 22.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

W. B. BENEDICT, Sec'y of Commonwealth

April 22.

VARIETY OF STYLISH HAIRNESS and CHALLENGE MOUNTING, for sale at JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S.

June 10.

For the Gentlemen.

EGG-HORN and PALM LEAF HATS, new style, the cheapest in town, at

ABM ARNOLD.

April 22.

A GENERAL assortment of articles for Gentlemen, Weaving Apparel, such as CLOTHES, CASHMIRE, CINNAMON, DRILLING SATIN, and other VENETINGS, for the approaching season, at the JEW'S CORNER.

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April 22.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Election of Judges.

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.
Letter to the People of Pennsylvania in reference to the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

No. 4.

Your attention has hitherto been called to the dangers which, in my humble judgment, will arise from the adoption of any measure interfering with the present system of supporting the Judiciary of your State. But suppose you should take a different view of the question, and be prepared to approve a plan which would authorize you to elect your judges. There is still another consideration to be examined. The form and details of the amendments now pending, are liable to great objection.

In order to secure the object designed, it was only necessary to incorporate in the Constitution a clause declaring that the judges of the several Courts should henceforth be chosen by the people, leaving the time and manner to be prescribed by the Legislature. But what are you now called upon to do? You are asked to insert in that instrument an entire statute, containing all the details relating to the subject; which, no matter how innocently they may operate, cannot be altered for at least five years to come, and then only by observing all the forms which are prescribed for the regulation of amendments. Whatever there may be in its imperfections, if you ratify it, you must take them all.

I have said before, that strenuous efforts were made whilst the bill was pending before the Legislature, to secure its modification in this particular, and reduce it to the form of a simple declaratory clause, such as that to which I have referred. But not even the alteration of a letter would be permitted. From the first hour of the session, it was apparent that the majority were determined to press it through in its present shape, and unaltered. Some of the ablest members of both branches of the Legislature endeavored to point out its imperfections, and endeavored earnestly to have it properly framed, or it was submitted to the nation of the people. But all their efforts were vain, and they were frequently met with the reply that they only acted in seeking to amend, was to secure a delay of another year. Thus repulsed, they at length ceased to contend, and the bill was permitted to pass.

Let us examine a few of the features of the statute which you are asked to enact upon the Constitution. In the first place, the time fixed for the first exercise of this power by the people, is the general election next following the adoption of the amendment. This, as you are aware, will be in the fall of 1851, in the midst of an exciting gubernatorial canvass. If the elective element must prevail, the best that could have been done, in order to preserve the judiciary from the contamination of politics, would have been to keep it separate and apart from the excitement and agitation of the party contest. Upon these occasions the minds of the people are generally unfitted for the exercise of a calm, reflective judgment, and they are too frequently biased by prejudice and passion. The proper period, it would seem, for the choice of your judges, would be at the Spring election, when political feeling is generally at its lowest ebb. Then might we indulge the hope that reason would exert a more potent sway.

Another feature of the amendment, which I shall herein mention, is that your judges, when elected, are to draw lots for the post of Chief Justice. This, although not expressly provided, except when the commissioners of two or more expire at the same time, is the practical operation of the clause which regulates the duration of the several terms. Why the people were so anxious to select a Chief Justice for themselves, who should preside over the Supreme Bench for a specific period, is not easily divined.

A third objection, and one of considerable weight, remains to be examined. By the operation of the amendment in its present shape, the terms of the entire Bench of Judges throughout the commonwealth, both those of the Supreme Court, and those presiding in your several Courts of Common Pleas, are instantly determined and their commissions revoked. Its result, like this, was accomplished by an act of the Legislature, or by any other means than an amendment of the Constitution, it would be utterly ineffective. The duty of a Court would be to declare it null and void as a law impairing the obligation of contracts. But suppose, in the capacity of a sovereign people, you have the power thus to revoke commissions solemnly conferred for a specific period! Still, though acting within the bounds of legal right, if you are not working a great injustice?

The commissions of the great majority of the judges now presiding in the several districts, and upon the Supreme Bench, have still many years to run. Some of them have but just entered upon the discharge of their judicial duties. Each accepted his appointment with the expectation of remaining in office for the full period of his term, and supposing that the good faith of the Commonwealth would not be violated. In

many cases, an extensive and lucrative practice was relinquished, and a pleasant home forsaken, for a residence among strangers, and an assumption of grave and weighty responsibilities. You all perceive, am I not right, in an instant every contract is revoked, and the incumbent of the judicial office at once ejected. He must give way to another, perhaps, in point of legal ability, but whose political sentiments are more in accordance with those entertained by that majority.

There was no necessity for a clause of this sweeping character. An election might have been authorized in each district as the term of the preceding judge expired, and thus, whilst the principle would have been fully recognized, and ultimately go into complete operation, it would not injure.

Still further objections exist, in some respects, in regard to the form of the proposed amendment, but I have noticed what appear to me the most prominent, and shall leave the others to your own observations.

A few words in conclusion, and I shall quit the subject, commanding it to rest until another and subsequent occasion. The author in the course of the preceding article

ment to which I have adverted, are but a minor consideration. Are you in favor of the principle? Are you willing, at one blow, to demolish the fair and beautiful proportioned structure raised by the wisdom of your fathers, and rear upon its ruins a fabric of whose capability to resist the fury of the tempest you are totally ignorant? Are you prepared to forsake the ship of the Constitution, which has for so long a period borne you in safety above the wild uppers of the political ocean, and whilst her planks are still sound, and not a leak is visible, trust yourselves upon a new and untried vessel so slightly elevated above those foaming billows, that there is imminent peril that at any moment you may be engulfed? Within the precincts of that noble structure which your fathers have reared, your rights and liberties may still be preserved intact. That well tried vessel is still ready to afford you a refuge from the fury of the tempest. Make then your decision. Make it under a deep sense of the solemn obligations which rest upon you. Think of those who must succeed you upon the stage of action, and convert the institutions whose blessings you have so long enjoyed. Your labors will soon be finished. Your heads will ere long be laid to rest beneath the soil of your loved Commonwealth. But your children will dwell here for generations yet to come. For them are you now about to act, and upon them must be enacted whatever of evil may result from your decision.

A Lover of the Constitution.

Whigs—Are you Ready?

Whigs, are you prepared to do your duty? asks the Harrisburg Telegraph. Are you ready for action? Are you sensible of the responsibility that awaits you? Are you aware that your success or defeat in Pennsylvania will elevate the hopes or depress the prospects of those who cherish your principles in other States? Are you aware that the election of a Whig Governor and a Whig Assemblyman, will be a晴期 to the world? Some of the ablest members of both branches of the Legislature endeavored to point out its imperfections, and endeavored earnestly to have it properly framed, or it was submitted to the nation of the people. But all their efforts were vain, and they were frequently met with the reply that they only acted in seeking to amend, was to secure a delay of another year. Thus repulsed, they at length ceased to contend, and the bill was permitted to pass.

We say to all, arouse—we call upon the indifferent and unconcerned to awake to duty. Let one and all resolve to act like true Whigs—like Freemen who appreciate the responsibility devolving upon them—the importance of sustaining the great and down-trodden interests of the country—the welfare of the people, and the power and perpetuity of our glorious institutions.

We repeat, the time is short—it will not allow the folding of hands, of rest, ease, delay. What is done, must be done immediately. The people must be aroused, and prepared to go to the polls and vote as men who "know their rights and dare maintain them." Every man must feel called upon to render service to the State by arousing his friends and neighbors, and seeing that they are brought to the polls to vote for Democratic Whig candidates and measures.

We know that the Whigs are under many discouragements, which are well calculated to relax their energies. They have labored for years to produce a change in the policy of the Government—they have placed at its head the men of their choice; but a want of Whig ascendancy in the legislative branches of the Government has prevented the carrying out of such measures as the necessities and best interests of the country require.

But this should not be allowed to discourage them from paralleling a similar course. The difficulties in the way may all be overcome, provided the Whigs *work up*, and *work up* to their full duty! With the proper energy and effort there need be no suspense. The progress was rapid, especially

for the Whigs of Pennsylvania, if they will but *cast off their lethargy—dismiss general apathy*—and sound the clarion notes of union and activity. With every thing to urge us on to the rescue of the country from its headlong course to ruin, we should not hesitate where Whig should feel his duty as well as his privilege to do all in his power to establish permanently the ascendancy of Whig principles and Whig policy. On these alone the welfare of the country depends. Go forth then, Whigs, all over the State, and cease not until the ascendancy of your principles is established and insinuated.

To the Whig party, especially, who are bound to the support of principles which we consider both fundamental and necessary to a national prosperity, the time is ripe to exert themselves for the salvation of the country. The *admonition* of the *Adams Sentinel* is infinitely greater importance than anything else as being the foundation upon which must rest the whole superstructure of your government as it stands.

Such principles are well founded and *long supported* in the Whigs and people of Pennsylvania. They meet that support from every Whig voter—and never more than now, for their is nothing in a Whig election than the one now pending.

The rate of the State in Congress upon the election of Presidents, which may go to the next House, depends upon this election.

The fate of a *protective tariff* may also depend upon the members of Congress elected in this State at this time. And upon the Legislature now to be chosen, lies the important duty of destroying the State for members of Congress and of the election of a U. S. Senator for six years.

Let every Whig then consider him specially rated, in respect of his position in the charge of the State, and let him exert himself to the best of his ability to secure his election.

The U. S. Compt of Receipts has a sufficient *Slavery* towards reducing the difference in the *tariff*. Many *Whig* members of Congress have been very zealous in this respect, and have been successful in their efforts.

A few words in conclusion, and I shall quit the subject, commanding it to rest until another and subsequent occasion.

The Adams Sentinel and General Advertiser.

Editor of the Adams Sentinel and General Advertiser.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Congress—Dr. Nes.

On Friday no business was done in either House of Congress, except the usual resolutions in regard to the death of our Representative, Dr. Nes.

In the Senate Mr. STRONGEON passed a clog upon the deceased, and on his motion the Senate resolved to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Stevens rose and announced to the House the death of Dr. Nes, who expired at his residence in York, on the 10th inst. He passed an eulogium on the deceased, in the course of which he said there were few men who had such enviable popularity as that which Dr. Nes possessed among his immediate constituency, and that there was no one who had possessed more noble qualities of head and heart; that he had lived honored among his numerous friends, and died, leaving not a single enemy; that if the blessings of the unfortunate, and the sincere prayers of pure and grateful hearts, can furnish a safe passport to a better world, his has been a happy exit from this. The House immediately adjourned, after passing resolutions expressive of their deep sensibility, and of wearing mourning for thirty days.

The steamer Cherokee sailed from New York on Friday, for California, with the mails and 151 passengers, among whom are two Missionaries, who have gone to establish schools in California and Oregon.

At the late election in Maine, so far as heard from, the Whigs have gained 15 members of the Legislature; and in the Senate 11 Whigs and 9 Locos are chosen.

Dr. Francis Parkman, says the Boston Times, sent a reply to the letter addressed to him by the late Professor Webster a few days before his death. It is added, that the response was not what, under the circumstances, it should have been—expressing doubts of the truth of Professor W.'s confession, and exhibiting a spirit of unfor-giveness, which very sorely embittered the social and business condition depicted above, now matters of memory only, thrown far to the rearward in the onward of improvement. Whence the panther's yell woke the echoes of the wood, and the timid fawn stood by the margin of the stream, feeding on wild vine, and glassing its light form in the limpid wave—the sonorous breathing of steam engines is heard, and thriving towns stand out in beauty along the low shore, doing a business of countless thousands in merchandise and produce.

In a moral and intellectual point of view, the change which a few years have sufficed to bring over the frontier face of society is no less marked than that evinced in its business relations. Commerce, education, and morality—the three-fold binding individuals in community of interest, and destined to fraternize the world—have progressed at an equal pace; and a few more years are only required to constitute western Illinois a populous hive of farmers, artisans and merchants, happy in the possession of true wisdom's wealth, and the jewel of contented sufficiency.—*Naples (It.) Observer*

It is officially announced that Jenny Lind has determined to appropriate the entire net receipts of her visit to America, however large they may be, to the establishment and endowment of a system of free schools in Norway and Sweden. In addition to the charitable donations made from the proceeds of the first concert, she has distributed \$2,500 in private charities since her arrival.

Whistling.—The City of Galena, Illinois, has passed an ordinance prohibiting whistling within the city limits, on pain of a penalty not less than \$10, nor exceeding \$500.

Fire and Loss of Life at Indepen...ne.—We learn from the St. Louis Intelligencer that a fire broke out between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., in an extensive warehouse at Independence. Mr. A. P. Keen, the owner of the building and a prominent citizen of the town, lost his life by the explosion of some fifteen or twenty kegs of powder stored within. As soon as the alarm was given, Mr. Keen rushed to his property, and at the time of the explosion was standing on the roof of the house. He was thrown to a great height and fell to the ground terribly mangled. He lived about an hour after the accident. The shock of the explosion was so great as to arouse the citizens of the town and for miles around from their slumbers. The glass in the windows of the houses on the square was broken, and a Presbyterian church in the vicinity was almost entirely destroyed. A dwelling house in the neighborhood was destroyed by fire. The warehouse received but little injury from the flames.

Sudden Subsidence of the Mississippi Flood.—The New Orleans Delta says: The old father of waters seems to have declared eternal hostility against all the presumptuous dwellers upon his banks or disturbers of his debts. His revengeful mood displays itself in various, and often contrary, forms. For several months past he has been deluging with surplus floods some of the richest and best cultivated land in the valley of the Mississippi, and keeping the whole Delta—including our own humble portion of it—in perpetual terror of submersion and extinction. His ire has broken out in fierce crevasses, sudden and awful gaps in the banks, through which the angry floods have rushed over boundless fields of rich verdure and promising crops. He has, too, surcharged all his tributaries and offshoots with his own surplus, until nearly one-half of our State was converted into lake. After continuing for some time in this mood, the fitful monster suddenly took it into his head to try another species of torture; and so down suddenly went his waters—back flushed the surplus floods—and engulfed became the lakes and bayous. The surface of the stream descended with extraordinary rapidity.

The trick succeeded. People were caught napping with wood and other valuable articles on the levees. The banks, relieved of the pressure of the water, gave way in every direction, and already a vast amount of injury has been done by washing. In one parish, West Baton Rouge, which has already suffered from crevasses and overflows, the injury from this cause, we understand, will reach \$30,000. And so all along the coast the damage done to levees by these crevasses must considerably to the already formidable list of calamities which have afflicted our State during the last year. The injury from this sudden decline of the waters is not confined to the country. The shipping at our wharves are in danger of being left aground, and some that were nearly ready to leave with cargoes are prevented from doing so, being high and dry in the mud.

A shark, measuring nine feet in length, and four and a half in breadth, was lately captured in the Potomac river. He was caught in a shore net, and was not easily caught to shore.

The Menominee Indian Delegation, now on a visit to Washington, paid a visit to the President on Tuesday, and were received with a kindly welcome. Mr. Bruce, the subIndian agent, in whose charge they were from their far-off home, having stated the object of their mission, the President dressed them in reply through an interpreter. He promised to inquire into their grievances and render them justice. In accordance with their request, he gave his consent to their remaining until June 15th, 1851, on the lands they at present occupy, on account of the inconvenience of going into a new country in winter, as well as to afford time to examine their complaints. He desired that their objections to the treaty be left with him on Friday next; that they should return peacefully and quietly to their homes, and not interfere with such surveys and other offices as might be sent there, and before the 1st of June he hoped to have all differences settled. The President then bade them good-by, shook hands with them and retired. They were shortly afterwards introduced to General Scott, and on being told of his achievements, manifested a lively interest in him.

Growth of ILLINOIS RIVER TOWNS.—Few years since, and most of our river towns, now swelling into cities, were insignificant hamlets, with a meagre backwoods population, and a business confined to the barter of hazel nuts, butter and eggs, for buttons, beads, cap ribbons, powder and shot. Miniature stores, based on a capital of a few hundred dollars, were scattered here and there, whose valuates consisted mainly of a box of tea, a sack of coffee, a keg of fifteen cent James river tobacco, a barrel of "old face," and a dozen of butcher knives. These, with a day in each week devoted to target demonstrations on the cross of an oak slab, or heads of a turkey, in keeping for the occasion, comprised the sum total of business and pastime along our river line of back settlements. Many of our readers will recall, with a smile of satisfied pride, the social and business condition depicted above, now matters of memory only, thrown far to the rearward in the onward of improvement. Whence the panther's yell woke the echoes of the wood, and the timid fawn stood by the margin of the stream, feeding on wild vine, and glassing its light form in the limpid wave—the sonorous breathing of steam engines is heard, and thriving towns stand out in beauty along the low shore, doing a business of countless thousands in merchandise and produce.

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Idiocy.—A careful exploration of one hundred towns in Massachusetts brought to light five hundred and seventy-five cases of idiocy. Of these, four hundred and twenty were idiots from birth, and of this number they obtained information respecting the parents of three hundred and fifty-nine. In all but four of these examined cases, it was found that one parent or the other, or both, had in some way departed from the laws of life and health, being either serofratic, grossly sensual, or unnaturally inter-married with blood relations. The lesson taught by such disclosures should prove a warning.

Peculiarly Interesting.—In New Orleans, last week, a "whistling" looking lady, closely veiled, was gracefully cantering her horse down one of the principal streets. Presently the horse became frightened, and dashed furiously down the street. "Twas but the work of a moment for one of the New Orleans bloods to whip up his horse, arrive at her side, seize the bridle of the infatuated steed, check it, place his arm round the trembling one's waist, and lift her gently to the side-walk. But an accident happened which at once de-troyed all the hopes of the gallant knight. In lifting the beautiful girl from the horse, her riding cap fell off with the veil, disclosing one of the most remarkable and beautiful ebony black faces, and as wolly a head, as was ever possessed by a female donkey. Conceive the consternation and horror of the savior of this armful of African humanity! The poor young man fainted.

A Hereditary Office.—In 1851, Henry Dow was chosen Town Clerk of Hampton, New Hampshire. Since that time the office has been in the family, and held by himself and his descendants 120 years. He held it himself 21 years to begin with.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payment. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W., corner Third and Chestnut sts.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour. 10c to 15c
Wheat. 25c to 30c
Corn. 25c to 30c
Oats. 20c to 30c
Beef-Cattle. 45c to 55c

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Estate of Charles Delap, deceased.

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NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

THE Assessors elected at the last Spring Election are hereby notified to attend at the Commissioners' Office in the Borough of Gettysburg to receive Blank Assessment Duplicates and the necessary instructions, as follows:

DAVID MURDIE, of New York Republican and Hanover Spectator insert times and forward bills to this office.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Election of Judges.

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.
Letters to the People of Pennsylvania in reference to the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

No. 4.
Your attention has hitherto been called to the dangers which, in my humble judgment, will arise from the adoption of any measure interfering with the present system of appointing the Judiciary of your State. But suppose you should take a different view of the question, and be prepared to approve a plan which would authorize you to elect your judges. There is still another consideration to be examined. The form and details of the amendment now pending, are liable to great objection.

In order to secure the object designed, it was only necessary to incorporate in the Constitution, a clause declaring that the judges of the several Courts should hereafter be chosen by the people—leaving the time and manner to be prescribed by the Legislature. But what are you now called upon to do? You are asked to insert in that instrument an entire statute, containing all the details relating to the subject, which, no matter how injuriously they may operate, cannot be altered for at least five years to come, and then only by observing all the forms which are prescribed for the regulation of amendments. Whatever, therefore, may be its imperfections, if you ratify it, you must take them all.

A Lover of the Constitution.

Whigs!—Are you Ready?

Whigs!—Are you prepared to do your duty? asks the Harrisburg Telegraph. Are you ready for action? Are you sensible of the responsibility that awaits you? Are you aware that your success or defeat in Pennsylvania will elevate the hopes or depress the prospects of those who cherish your principles in other States? Are you aware that the day of election is close at hand, and calls loudly upon every one of you to be up and doing—in fact a day—an hour a moment. The second Tuesday of October is rapidly approaching, and unless every Whig goes to work, quickly, ardently, faithfully, it will find us unprepared for the conflict, and we shall be defeated, with scarce a show of our real strength, and thus injure the cause we are anxious to build up, while we elevate that which the welfare of the country requires to be overthrown.

We say to all, arose—we call upon the indifferent and unaccustomed to awake to duty. Let one and all resolve to act like true Whigs, like Freemen who appreciate the responsibility devolving upon them—the importance of sustaining the great and down-trodden interests of the country—the welfare of the people, and the power and prosperity of our glorious institutions.

We repeat, the time is short—it will not allow the folding of hands of rest, ease, delay. What is done, must be done immediately. The people must be aroused, and prepared to go to the polls and vote as men who "know their rights and dare maintain them." Every man must feel called upon to render service to the State by arousing his friends and neighbors, and seeing that they are brought to the polls to vote for Democratic Whig candidates and measures.

We know that the Whigs are under many discouragements, which are well calculated to relax their energies. They have labored for years to produce a change in the policy of the Government—they have placed at its head the men of their choice; but a want of Whig ascendancy in the legislative branches of the Government has prevented the carrying out of such measures as the necessities and best interests of the country require.

But this should not be allowed to discourage them—to paralyze a single energy. The difficulties in the way may all be overcome, provided the Whigs *take up, and work up*, to their full duty! With the proper energy and effort there need be no despairing. The prospects were never better for the Whigs of Pennsylvania, if they will but *cast off their lethargy—dismiss general cast-off*, and sound the clarion notes of union and activity. With every thing to urge us on to the rescue of the country from its headlong course to ruin, we should not hesitate—every Whig should feel it his duty as well as his privilege to do all in his power to establish permanently the ascendancy of Whig principles and Whig policy. On these alone the welfare of the country depends. Go to work then Whigs, all over the State, and cease not until the political feeling is generally at its lowest ebb. Then might we indulge the hope that reason would exert a more potent sway.

Another feature of the amendment, which I shall briefly mention, is that your judges, when elected, are to *draw lots* for the post of Chief Justice. This, although not expressly provided, except when the commissions of two or more expire at the same time, is the practical operation of the clause which regulates the duration of the several terms. Why the people were not permitted to select a Chief Justice for themselves, who should preside over the Supreme Bench for a specific period, is not easily divined.

A third objection, and to some minds one of considerable weight, remains to be examined. By the operation of the amendment in its present shape, the terms of the entire Bench of Judges throughout the Commonwealth, both those of the Supreme Court; and those presiding in your several Courts of Common Pleas, are instantly determined, and their commissions revoked. If a result like this were accomplished by an act of the Legislature, or by any other means than an amendment of the Constitution, it would be utterly ineffective. The duty of a Court would be to declare it null and void, as a law impairing the obligation of contracts. But suppose, in the capacity of a sovereign people, you have the power thus to revoke commissions solemnly conferred for a specific period? Still though acting within the bounds of legal right, are you not working a great injustice?

The commissions of the great majority of the judges now presiding in the several districts, and upon the Supreme Bench, have still many years to run. Some of them have just entered upon the discharge of their judicial duties. Each accepted his appointment with the expectation of remaining in office for the full period of his term, and supposing that the good faith of the Commonwealth would not be violated. In many cases, an extensive and lucrative practice was relinquished, and a pleasant home forsaken, for a residence among strangers, and an assumption of grave and weighty responsibilities. You accept this amendment. In an instant every commission is revoked, and the incumbrance of the judicial office at once ejected. It is true that in some cases you will probably reelect the judges in whom you have confidence. But it must not be forgotten that, in many instances, the incumbrance was one who, before he was placed upon the Bench, was connected by political ties with the party to whom the majority of the people of his district are opposed. It will scarcely be possible that in a case like this, he will be retained upon the Bench; and he must give way to one inferior, perhaps in point of legal ability, but whose political sentiments are more in accordance with those of a certain body of the majority.

There was no necessity for a clause of this sweeping character. An election might have been authorized in each district as the term of the presiding judge expired, and thus, whilst the pris-peop would have no appearance to me the most prominent, it shall leave the others to your own discretion.

A few words in conclusion, and I shall quit the subject, commencing it to be a candid and deliberate investigation. The grounds on which the proposed amendment is based, in the form of the pending amendment,

ment to which I have adverted, are but a minor consideration. Are you in favor of the principle? Are you willing, at one blow, to demolish the fair and beautifully proportioned structure raised by the wisdom of your fathers, and rear upon its ruins a fabric of whose capability to resist the fury of the tempest you are totally ignorant? Are you prepared to forsake the ship of the Constitution, which has for so long a period borne you in safety above the wild ocean of the political ocean, and whilst her planks are still sound, and not a leak is visible, trust yourselves upon new and untried vessel so slightly elevated above those foaming billows, that there is imminent peril that at any moment you may be engulfed? Within the precincts of that noble structure which your fathers have reared, your rights and liberties may still be preserved inviolate. That well tried vessel is still ready to afford you a refuge from the fury of the tempest. Make it under deep sense of the solemn obligations which rest upon you. Think of those who must succeed you upon the stage of action, and inherit the institutions whose blessings you have so long enjoyed. Your labors will soon be finished. Your heads will ere long be laid to rest beneath the soil of your loved Commonwealth. But your children will dwell here for generations yet to come. For them are you now about to act, and upon them must be entailed whatever of evil may result from your decision.

Let us examine a few of the features of the statute which you are asked to engrave upon the Constitution. In the first place, the time fixed for the first exercise of this power by the people, is the general election next following the adoption of the amendment. This, as you are aware, will be in the fall of 1831, in the midst of an exciting gubernatorial canvass. If the elective system must prevail, the best that could have been done, in order to preserve the Judiciary from the contamination of politics, would have been to keep it separate and apart from the excitement and agitation of the party contest. Upon these occasions the minds of the people are generally unfitted for the exercise of a calm, reflecting judgment, and they are too frequently biased by prejudice and passion. The proper period, it would seem, for the choice of your judges, would be at the Spring election, when political feeling is generally at its lowest ebb. Then might we indulge the hope that reason would exert a more potent sway.

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Monday, September 16th, 1850.

HILL CANDIDATES.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN, of Bucks co.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER, of Union co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Wash. co.

WHIG SOLID TICKETS.

CONGRESS,
DANIEL M. SMYSER.

SENATOR,
THOMAS CARSON.

ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM MCGUERRY.

COMMISSIONER,
JACOB GREIST.

AUDITOR,
FRED'K G. HOFFMAN.

DIRECTOR,
NICHOLAS BUSHEY.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JAMES G. REED.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JACOB DIEHL.

BE ASSESSED!

It is time for all voters to ascertain whether they are regularly assessed or not. This must be attended to at least ten days before the election, or their votes may be lost.

Look Out!

Altered \$5 notes, purporting to be on the Bank of Gettysburg, are in circulation. Three men were arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday, who had some of them in possession. The signatures are good imitations of those on the genuine. Vignette, the figure of a female, eagle, shield, and liberty pole; ships on the back ground. Left hand, an Indian figure with string bow. On the right is the figure of an American sailor, with a flag.

Commencement Week.

Our readers will bear in mind that the concluding exercises connected with our institutions will take place this week.

On Tuesday evening, the Commencement of the Theological Seminary, will be held,

and an address to its Alumni delivered by Rev. Dr. Mounts, of Baltimore. On Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Judge KELLY, of Philadelphia, will address the Linnean Association in the Linnean Hall. On Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, of Winchester, Va., will pronounce the annual discourse before the Associated Alumni of the College. On Thursday morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, the exercises of the Annual Commencement of the College will be held. The class is the largest the College has yet graduated.

Death of Dr. Nes.

We announced, on Monday last, on the authority of a gentleman arrived from York, the death, on Saturday night, of our Representative in Congress, Dr. Nes. It was premature. He died, however, on Tuesday evening last. His age was about 50 years.

An election will be held to fill the vacancy at the regular election on the 8th of October—sufficient time being allowed to give the legal notice.

A meeting of the Whig County Committee, we learn, is to be held to-morrow to take measures in regard to a candidate.

Adjournment of Congress.

Both Houses of Congress agreed on Monday to adjourn finally on the 30th instant.

By that time the General Appropriation and other necessary bills will be passed. If a modification of the Tariff relative to duty on Coal and Iron could also be effected, it would be well.

We know that the Whigs are under many discouragements, which are well calculated to relax their energies. They have labored for years to produce a change in the policy of the Government—they have placed at its head the men of their choice; but a want of Whig ascendancy in the legislative branches of the Government has prevented the carrying out of such measures as the necessities and best interests of the country require.

But this should not be allowed to discourage them—to paralyze a single energy.

The difficulties in the way may all be overcome, provided the Whigs *take up, and work up*, to their full duty! With the proper energy and effort there need be no despairing. The prospects were never better for the Whigs of Pennsylvania, if they will but *cast off their lethargy—dismiss general cast-off*, and sound the clarion notes of union and activity. With every thing to urge us on to the rescue of the country from its headlong course to ruin, we should not hesitate—every Whig should feel it his duty as well as his privilege to do all in his power to establish permanently the ascendancy of Whig principles and Whig policy. On these alone the welfare of the country depends. Go to work then Whigs, all over the State, and cease not until the political feeling is generally at its lowest ebb. Then might we indulge the hope that reason would exert a more potent sway.

Another feature of the amendment, which I shall briefly mention, is that your judges, when elected, are to draw lots for the post of Chief Justice. This, although not expressly provided, except when the commissions of two or more expire at the same time, is the practical operation of the clause which regulates the duration of the several terms. Why the people were not permitted to select a Chief Justice for themselves, who should preside over the Supreme Bench for a specific period, is not easily divined.

A third objection, and to some minds one of considerable weight, remains to be examined.

By the operation of the amendment in its present shape, the terms of the entire Bench of Judges throughout the Commonwealth, both those of the Supreme Court;

and those presiding in your several Courts of Common Pleas, are instantly determined, and their commissions revoked.

If a result like this were accomplished by an act of the Legislature, or by any other means than an amendment of the Constitution, it would be utterly ineffective.

The duty of a Court would be to declare it null and void, as a law impairing the obligation of contracts.

But suppose, in the capacity of a sovereign people, you have the power thus to revoke commissions solemnly conferred for a specific period?

Still though acting within the bounds of legal right, are you not working a great injustice?

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